### RACING IN ENGLAND.

Apology's Victory in the Great Doncaster St. Leger.

The Stakes-The Time-Large Winners on the Race.

DOWNFALL OF THE FAVORITE.

LONDON, Sept. 17, 1874. One of the most "sensational" St. Leger's on record was yesterday decided in presence of perhaps the most enormous crowd that ever assembled on the town moor of Doncaster. The turf trophy of the north is run for in the midst of a population passionately lond of horse racing, out not for many years past, at all events, have they assembled in such multitudes to witness the most important contest in England after the Epsom The St. Leger is the last of the three great three-year-old races of the season, and is led up to through the Two Thousand Guineas and the Only three animals have secured the whole of these prizes-West Australian, Lord Lyon and Gladiator-but many have taken two of them, while on the other hand the St. Leger has frequently fallen to an animal that was not successful either at Newmarket or at Epsom. On this occasion the field was promised to be composed of

DISTINGUISHED COMPANY: distinguished, if not by their individual merits, at all events by the number of honors which they had won. Among those that were expected at the post were George Frederick, whose greatest achievement was winning the Derby of the present season; Apology, the winner of the One Phousand Guineas and the Caks; Trent, winner of the Grand Prize of Paris and the Great Yorkshire Stakes; Atlantic, winner of the Two Thousand Guineas and Ascot Derby: Leolinus, winner of the Prince of Wales' Stakes and St. James' Palace Stakes, at Ascot, and Scamp, winner of the Goodwood and Brighton Stakes. None of these horses is of the nighest order of ment as established by the performers of many previous years, but their careers had been very distinguished, and, taken as a body, they were entitled to high respect. Unfortunately, it was destined that their ranks should lose one distinguished member, George Frederick, and the scratching of his name on the very morning of the race was one of the most SENSATIONAL INCIDENTS

connected with it. The horse had been for a long time past at the head of quotations-in fact nearly constantly since he won the Derby. A certain amount of suspicion, however, was always attached to him, and many of the shrewdest men on the turf have never ceased to lay against him. It was known that he had twisted some of the muscles of one of his legs shortly after the Derby, but his owner and trainer would seem to have taken extraordinary pains to convince the public that he was fully recovered, and, it may be noticed as a curious fact, that even up to the day of the race the "special commissioners" of the sporting papers, men whose duty it is to know everything about the condition of the principal race horses reported that George Frederick was never better or fitter in his life. On Tuesday, however, the horse showed decided symptoms of what is known in the slang of the turf as

"MARKET FEVER." He was seen at exercise in the morning, and the critics were at singular variance as to his condition. Some asserted that he was in excellent health and was in the height of preparation; others held that he was decidedly lame and would probably not go to the post. Among the latter was Lord Falmouth, the owner of Atlantic, who, a perfect judge of a race horse, bluntly told Mr. Cartwright that George Frederick, who is that gentleman's property, was lame a remark woich did not appear to please him. In the evening the Derby winner went very badly in the betting at the rooms, and it was observed as an ominous circumstance that Sir Frederick Johnstone, who, it is rumored represented, a confederacy of gentlemen got up at the dinner table, and laid several thousands of pounds against him at four to one. In the morning the murder was out. A notice was posted at the rooms announcing that George Frederick had been struck out of the race at seven minutes after nine A. M. Later in the day Mr. Mannington, veterinary surgeon, who is regarded as the "stormy petre!" of rainy disaster, issued a certificate to the effect that the horse's leg having filled, he had advised that he should not be sent The policy adopted by Mr. Cart-

wright was on all hands, and he was openly charged with having been making money out of the horse ever since the Derby, never intending to run him for the St. Leger. It is a most discreditable fact that on Tuesday he went about informing his friends that George Frederick was perfectly well and that they ought to have their money on him, and one betting agent he told to invest £1,000 for him the following day, well knowing that the agent would which he did to the tune of £800, all of which was, of course, lost. The down all of George Frederick

NOT THE ONLY DISASTER which threatened the field. On the very morning of yesterday rumors were in circulation that Apology had tallen lame and would not run-indeed, it was reported that she had been scratched. The fact was that while John Osoorne was riding her at exercise in the morning he observed that she crossed her legs, and, learing that something was wrong, he at once dismounted in alarm. On examination, he could not discover that there was anything the matter, but to give her a rest he sent her back to her stable, where her legs were fomented for hours with cold water. The public got wind of the agair, and, putting the worst construction on it, came to the conclusion that the mare was lame and had no chance, even if she were to rup. Osporne himself was doubtful, and telegraphed to the owner of Apology, the Rev. Mr. King, a ciergyman in Lincolnshire, who races under the name of "Mr. Launde," the facts, but was answered that the mare must go to the post and take her chance. In the laise start, after the fall of the flag, Apology did not please the critics by her style of going, and many of them laid 10 to I against her-to their ultimate disgust. Among the other candidates was Atlantic, who was one of the best looking animals in the race, but who, unfortunately, had

BROKEN A BLOOD VESSEL about a fortnight previously and labored under suspicion that he might do so again. Trent, who, like Atlantic, is trained by Matthew Dawson, but is the property of another owner, is a fine, compact animal, who has always shown improvement every time he has run at the York meeting. Recently he beat Apology for the great Yorkshire Stakes, but the mare was giving him four pounds, while here she was to meet him on weight for sex terms-a difference which it was generally thought would turn the scale in her favor. Glenalmond, Mr. Merry's representative, started first favorite for the Derby, on which he ran very badly, partly owing to his having twisted one of his plates. Fee d'Amour, in the French stables, is another goodlooking coit, and was at one period in great de mand for the Derby, but he could not be trained for the race. Leolinus, a third of Matthew Dawson's string, but the property of that fine old garded as a handicap animal; but he was one of the most striking horses in the whole lot. Scamp is a fine, level, well-built colt, but his field is handicaps, in which, as noticed above, he had previously distinguished himself. The following is

THE ST. LEGER STAKES Of 25 5098, each; for three-year-oids; coits 8 st. 10 lbs., fillies 8 st. 6 lbs.; the second receiving 200 sovs. and the third 100 sovs. St. Leger course. 197 subs.
Mr. Launde's ch. 1. Apology, by Adventurer—
Mandrigora, 117 lbs. (J. Osborne) 18 rR. Bulkeiey's ch. c. Leolmus, by Caterer—
Tasmania, 122 lbs. (T. Osborne) 2
Mr. W. Marshall's br. c. Trent, by Broomie12W - The Mersey, 122 lbs. (Cannon) 2

Sir J. Astiev's br. c. Scamp, by The Rake—Lady
Sophio, 122 ibs. (Parry)
Mr. W. S. Cartwright's b. c. Volturno, by Macaroni—Fairwater, 122 ibs. (Constable)
Mr. East's b. f. Lady Patrics, by Lord Chiden—
Lady Langford, 117 ibs. (J. Goater)
Lord Falmouth's cb. c. Atlantic, by Thormanby—
Hurricane, 122 ibs. (Chaioner)
Mr. R. Waiker's b. f. Sweet Violet, by Voltigeur—
Cowsilp, 117 ibs. (J. Showden)
Mr. Mcriy's b. c. Biantyre, by Adventurer—
Bonhi B-fl, 124 ibs. (Hopper)
Mr. Fisher's cfi. c. Rostrefor, by Thormanby—
Lady Angusta, 122 ibs. (Huxtable)
M. Leievre's b. c. Boulet, by Monarque—Cremorne, 122 ibs. (Butler)
M. Leievre's b. c. Feu d'Amour, by Monarque—
Fleurette, 122 ibs. (Custanee)
Mr. Merry's b. c. Glenaimond, by Blair Athol—
Combra, 122 ibs. (F. Webb)
Detting 5 to I cach against Apology and Trent, 6
to I against Feu d'Amour, 7 to 1 against Glenaimond, 8 to I cach against Leolinus and Atlantic, 40
to 1 against Bantyre and 50 to 1 against Rostrevor.

The first atlement, at a start was frustered by

The first attempt at a start was frustrated by the hanging back of Boulet, who was started merely to make running for his stable companion Feu d'Amour; but at the next they got off to a good start, of which Blantyre got the best and his stable companion Glenalmond the worst. When they had fairly settled down to work, Boulet, commencing his mission, dashed to the iront at a great pace, the nearest of the others being Scamp and Atlantic, the latter of whom was nearly pulling his jockey out of the saddle. The next were Blantyre, Leolinus and Feu d'Amour; behind them Rostrevor and Gienalmond; the last three being Trent, Apology and Volturno. Apology was so far behind and appeared to be going so indifferently that in the ring several bets of 10 to 1 were laid against her to win and 3 to 1 for a place. After half a mile had been got over Blantyre and Scamp gave way, leaving Leolinus and Atlantic in attendance on Boulet; but Atlantic began to roll about on making the descent. Chailoner tried to stop him, but could not, until they got to the Red House, dismounting, he found the horse had once more broken a blood vessel, and he subsequently walked in among the crowd, bleeding profusely from the nose. Boulet's mission was accomplished when he had got half a mile from home, and he resigned the command to Leolinus, who was shortly afterwards joined by Apology and Trent, the mare having for some time been rapidly making up her leeway. The nearest of the others were Rostrevor, Feu d'Amour, Blantyre, Scamp, Lady Patricia and Glenalmond, the last of whom had met with a disappointment at the mile post when Atlantic dropped back, the whole lot lying very close together. Biantyre, Glenalmond, Feu d'Amour, Rostrevor and Lady Patricia were all settled be fore reaching the turn into the straight, and nothing was left "in it" but Leolinus, Apology, Trent and Scamp, who entered the straight in a cluster. At the point Apology went to the front with the greatest ease, shook off Trent before reaching the distance, and Leolinus almost immediately afterwards, and won without the least difficulty by a length and a half. Leolinus finishing five lengths in front of Trent, who was the same distance in advance of Scamp; Sweet Violet was fifth, but all the others were pulling up. The net value of the stakes was £4,600, or \$23,000. The re-

sult was received with TREMENDOUS CHEERING, which continued until the winner weighed in, when, the announcement being made that all was right, such a storm of applause rent the air as has never been heard even on Doncaster town moor. Apology is trained in the north of England, and the northern people are always very partial to their own horses, none of whom have been successiul in the St. Leger since Blair Athol, ten years ago. John Osborne, who rode Lord Childen for the prize, pursuing the same tactics with him as he did with Apology, is also highly popular in those regions, and came in for his full share of the popular approval. Moreover, Mr. Launde, though a clergyman, is a fine old sportsman. He is eighty, two, and yet is now shooting partridges from an armenair in which he is wheeled about, and breeds and runs his own animals in a style which makes him a great favorite among the home-loving people of the north. It is rumored that his Bishop-the Bishop of Lincoln-is beginning to look askance on his horse running feats, and is likely to take some action to put a stop to them.

THE TIME
was, thanks to Boulet, the fastest on record in connection with this race, being 3:16, which is half a second less than Caller Ou made. It is true that Reveller's time was shorter, and Sir Tatton Sykes' the same; but in the one case the course was not the same, and in the other the weights

THE CHIEF WINNERS are Whitaker, the Manchester bookmaker; Mr. Gomm, the principal agent for Allsopp's beer and a noted plunger; Mr. Luke Barker, of Liverpool, a very successful better, and Mr. J. Saville, who, it is understood, have netted something like £50,000, or \$250,000, between them. The bookmakers generally lose heavily, for Apology was backed to win a great deal of money, as were Leohnus and Trent

#### ROMAN CATHOLICISM AND FREE-MASONRY.

English Explanations of the Church Treatment of the Secret Brotherhood. TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES:-

Lord Ripon's abjuration of Freemasonry was a very simple thing. His desire to become a Roman Catholic came to be greater than his desire to remain a Mason; the two things were not compatible, and he made his choice. But from this choice we cannot tell whether he has become ultramontane or remains liberal. He may have left Masonry gradgingly and unwillingly, as a sacrifice all the more painful because he knew it was demanded in ignorance and prejudice, or he may have become so devoted to his intallible teacher that the body to which he has so long been blamelessly attached is suddenly revenued to him as a monster. Your correspondent "Nemo?" is a man who talks about what he does not understand. He makes out that the one thing for which Freemasonry is condemned is for its exacting a solemn oath concerning things unknown at the time to him who takes the oath—a consideration which would condemn every privy councilior, and every priest who engages not to reveal the now unknown things which shall become known to him in confession. But if "Nemo" would reirain from being wiser than his Popes, he would know that Freemasonry is condemned by them on several distinct grounds. I quote a Ball of Eenedict XIV.:—

ict are associated together, manifestly to the perdition it the purity of Catholic religion.

2. The strict and Impervious secresy in which things one at the meetings are covered.

3. The oath by which they bind themselves to this screey. As if a man might by pretence of his oath oviate his duty of replying to the interrogatories of the wirds authority when it would inquire whether anying is done at these meetings contrary to Church or late.

State.
4. These societies are forbidden by both civil and canon law: the civil law prohibits all colleges and sodalities constituted without public authority, or without licence 5. In many places these clubs have been proscribed by of secular Princes, tent and good men think fill of these clubs, and who enters them is noted by them for pravity

and perverseness.

Benedict, therefore, prays kings and princes to nelp nim to suppress these ciubs. Crement XII., in 1738, had spo. en of their oath of secrecy on the Bible and of their affectation of natural morality—a charge and admission which his more wary successor, Benedict, omitted, But let us look at Benedict's own reasons. His first is one which equally condemns every mess room of the English Army and Navy, every hall in every Inn of Court, all partnerships, all social correspondence beequally condemns every mess room of the Eng.ish Army and Navy, every hall in every linn of Court, all partnerships, all social correspondence between Catholics and Protestants. The second equally condemns synous of Catholic bishops, societies like the Jesuits or any other religious order, and every meeting of the primitive Christians, whose persecutors are thus justified when they persecuted them as secret societies. The third justifies the English government in exacting the last penalty from Garnet and Oldcorne in having omitted to reveal the existence of a plot of which they only knew by contession. The fourth tries to perpetuate a piece of imperial tyranny quiet aften from English liberties. The fifth simply makes the Church accessory to all the tyrannical edicts which it may please absolute monarchs who happen to be Catholics to make. The sixth seeks to abridge the liberty of every Catholic whenever the Pharisan conscience of the reputed orthodox takes scandal at his liberty.

The Pope, it seems, may prescribe what conditions he likes for communion with him. Doubtless he generally acts in accordance with the prejudices of the mutitude of his followers. But there must be alwars a large margin of men who only submit because they think it better, on the whole, to remain Catholics than openly to violate any of these conditions, however unwise they may be. Leo XII, and Pins IX, add nothing to Benedict, except the testimony of the great increase of these societies and their hostility to the Charch. When Popes were so careful to weed out all Catholics from this society, could they expect the residusers.

offer if the Freemasons are so, they are such as

I am, sir, your obedient servant, AN ENGLISHMAN AND ROMAN CATHOLIC. SEPTEMBER 22.

A Berlin Oath.

To the Editor of the London Times:-With reference to the subject of Freemasonry, which you treated yesterday in a leading article, allow me to send you for publication, from La Franc-Maconnerie of Archbishop Dechamps, Primate of Belgiam, edition of 1874, pages 16 and 17, the terms of the oath alleged to be taken by new memoers of one of the Grand Lodges of Ber-

On the same page, seventeen, is given, on the anthority of Alban Stoiz, an instance in which a punishment such as that which is invoked in the above oath was inflicted in the Grand Lodge of London upon an Englishman who, in 1736, had published at Lifee a work revealing the mysteries of the lower grands.

I the lower grades.
I am, sir, your obedient servant,
W. A. JOHNSON.
ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, Sept. 22. French Views of Lord Ripon's Conver-

[From the Liberté, of Paris, Sept. 24.]
The English newspapers have taken care to refute the strange articles which M. John Lemoinne wrote relative to the conversion of the Marquis of Ripon. As is known, the writer in the Débats considered his Lordship's change of creed as a blamable act from the point of view of English patriotism, declaring that, according to the manners and customs of the Eritish, he who abandons the Established Church, the religion of the State, is a traitor. The several sion. to the manners and customs of the British, he who abandons the Established Church, the religion of the State, is a traitor. The several English organs have contradicted that currous assertion. There is no occasion to know England, as M. Lemoinne does, to be aware that in that country are to be found plenty of Cataolics who are excellent patriots, and that, in a dogmatic point of view, less difference exists between Romanists and the partisans of the Anglican creed than between these latter and the Nonconformists. Does any necessity exist for refuting the astonishing assertion that the Marquis, Grand Master of the Free Masons, in becoming a Roman Cataolic only abandoned one secret society to enter another? Was his Lordship converted by a Jesuit? Are all Roman Cataolics forcedly affinated to the Company of Jesus? Do these words, Admajorem Det gioriam (A. M. D. G.), constitute a special formula of initiation? In fine, can M. Lemoinae tell the public in what the Company of Jesus differs, as regards its principles, from the other communities recognized by the Church? We strongly suspect that he has obtained his information relative to that association a intel from the "Lettres Provinciales" of Pascal, which is a very serious work, and a great deal from the "Juff Errant" of Eugene Sue, which is not at all so.

### FIRE INSURANCE IN CHICAGO.

Address to the People by the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association-What the City Will Sustain from the Action of the National Board.

(From the Chicago Inter-Ocean, Sept. 28.1 The following address has been issued by the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association :-TO THE BUSINESS MEN AND PROPERTY OWNERS OF

Chicago:— Understanding a part of our duty to consist in Understanding a part of our duty to consist in cahing the attention of the community from time to time, as occasion-may require, to matters which demand the action of citizens, and feeling that the present emergency, growing out of our imperfect protection against fire, calls for the most energetic and untring effort on the part of every individual identified with Chicago's interests, we desire to place before you some facts bearing on the subject, and to point out what we conceive to be some of our duties as citizens, in the hope of inducing a speedy adoption of all possible safeguards. It is well known that a number of highly respectable and influencial gentlemen, composing the "Naweil known that a number of highly respectable and influencial gentlemen, composing the "National Board of Underwriters," have recommended the withdrawal from this city of all the insurance companies under their con rol. To whatever degree their precipitate action may be open to criticism, and however indignantly our pride may revoit at their seeming dictation, the alarming fact remains that these gentlemen decline to longer transact business in this city. We characterize it as an alarming fact because they represent by far the largest and most remade insurance interests of this country, together with all the foreign capital doing business here, and our commercial organization is of such a nature that no large city can conduct its business without insurance. It is the foundation stone upon which our commercial superstructure stands. Take it away and the whole system crumbles te the ground a disorganized mass. The question as to whether a system thus organized is the best that can be adopted for promoting the commercial prosperity of the age, we cannot discuss. Be it so or not, the fact that Cheago, of all cities, can least aford now to mangurate a new system must be apparent to all. From the sad experiences of the last three years this community is painfully aware of the alarming possibilities of configuration. The effects of the ravages committed by the great fire of 1871, notwithstanding our wonderful recuperation, are still apparent in various directions, and will be for years to come. The fire of last July caused us the peculiar damage of absolutely unsetting configurate more ricely after it, knowing it to have swept away the danger that most threatened us, Connidence not only in its integrity, but also in its swept away the danger that most threatened us. Conndence not only in its integrity, but also in its ability to protect property, is essential to the commercial existence of any community. The only way in which this confidence can be restored to us is by taking prompt measures to recall the protection these insurance gentlemen have with-

protection these insurance gentlemen have withdrawn from us.

It may not be superfluous to point out in detail
some of the injuries that will result to this city
should the action of the underwriters be persisted
in for any length of time.

The credit of our merchants will be impaired,
and the large stocks of goods that now attract the
trade of the West will shrink to meagre proportions. Already the order to "reduce stock" has
been given in some of our large houses. Manufacturers and importers are unwilling to intrustheir merchandise to a community unable to procure incemnity against loss by fire. The immense
grain trade that now centres here will seek other

their merchandise to a community unable to procure incemnity against loss by fire. The immense
grain trace that now centres here will seek other
markets, and our elevators will stand empty. Our
vessels will seek other ports or lie idle at our
docks. Parties will not come here to engage in
in business enterprises with such risks and disadvantages to encounter. The flow of capital into
our city for loans and myestment will be checked,
for capitalists will not invest where insurance protection is not afforded to property. In fact, the
general growth and prosperty of our city will be
interrupted, and a shadow will rest upon us.

In view of these considerations, we feel that
every good citizen should be aroused to a full
realization of the magnitude of the emergency,
and throw all his energy and influence into a
united effort to ward off this most damaging blow.
We should not linger even to discuss the matter,
but hasten to consummate the reforms aiready inaugurated and in view when the action of the
"National Board" was taken.

We should instruct our representatives in the
Common Council to white for protection, and our
official boards to remove every obs acle that
stands in the way of absolute reform, in terms
that they shail realize will tolerate no further delay. Some of tuen, no doubt, are deserving of
grave censure for not heretofore providing better
means for our protection; but we should remember that "low taxes" is the cry that has been
oftenest sung in their ears. Let us now instruct
them to tax us as lightly as possible consistent
with complete protection, but give us protection
at whatever cost. If it shall be found that legal
objections, which cannot now be overcome,
prevent the raising of necessary funds by
our authorities (a contingency we do not anticipate) let us advance them; we should rote day
longer, even by implication, be parties to the
criminal negligence that permits only a four-inch
water main which two engines will exhaust of
water main for hothing less than such an absolute c

secure. We are pleased to add that the owners of property on some streets are aiready availing themselves of the protection thus proffered.

Any individual can inorm himself with regard to the alarming inadequacy of the water mains by consulting a map now hanging in the rooms of our association, showing the dimensions of the pipes in each street throughout the city.

In conclusion permit us to say that such reforms as are now needed in the community can in no way be so speedily accomplished as through organized effort. In the Citizens' Association we have an organization through which all may work.

have an organization through which all may work, and we again invite into its membership every and we again interested person.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Energetic Action of the Washington

National Monument Society-Prospects

of Speedy Completion. The majority of our readers are aware that there has been a recent revival of interest in the affairs of the great unfinished monument to George Wasnington which has been standing on the Mali just south of the Executive Mansion in the city that he planned and that bears his name. This interest has been awakened by a final appeal to the patriotism of the people, made some two months since by the society, for funds to enable them to resume work upon and to finish that at present unsightly structure. The motive of the Monument Society, as set forth in the circular letters addressed by them to the various organized bodies and societies throughout the country, is one that appeals to the gratitude of every citizen of our free land-namely, to wipe out an ugly blot upon the national honor which has been a subject of scorn and of sarcastic comment by all the nations during many years. The plan determined upon to accom plish this noble end is generally understood, it is presumed: but that all may understand it we again present it to our readers. It is intended to appeal to every organization, whether secret or otherwise, in the country to make contingent piedges for whatever amount it may desire to give, no pledge to be redeemed until official notice is received stating that the \$500,000 necessary to complete the monument at an altitude of 485 feet has been promised. Then the society will call upon each society or order that has made a contingent pledge for one-half the amount subscribed, and will at once resume the work, and in six and twelve months from the date of the first payment they will call for the balance of the subscription. The society gave it out in positive terms that they will not again attempt to resume the work until

they have enough subscribed to enable them, with-

out possibility of failure, to go on to completion,

and in this they act wisely. The country cannot afford to undergo the disgrace of any more failures in this regard. Doubtiess the interests of the Monument Society have suffered a good deal in years past by bad management. The plan of sending out trresponsible collecting agents some years ago was a bad one, and it is likely enough to be true that enough money was given those agents to build the monu ment. The present society is chartered by Congress, and its officers are men of unblemished fame. They dropped the strolling collectors when they came into office, and have never sent out an they came into office, and have never sent out an agent since. Gentlemen afte the President of the United States, the General of the Army. Rear Admiral Powell, of the navy; Hon. John M. Brodhead, second Comptroller of the Treasury; W. W. Corcoran, the well known philapthropist; George W. Riggs, the distinguisized banker; J. Bayard Smith, Dr. John B. Elake, John Carroll Brent and other high officials need no indoisement as to their Integrity, yet any one or all of these gentlemen are by the terms of their Charter liable to be taken into Contraing punished, mon conviction of maiinto Court and punished, upon conviction of mal-leasance in the trust confided to them. The country, therefore, can rest assured that money leasance in the trust confided to them. The country, therefore, can rest assured that money contributed under pre ent auspices will not be misapplied. No contribution will be touched by intermediary ingers, but will go at once to the treasurer, and will be used alone for the purpose for which it is contributed. This may set at rest any suspicion that irresponsible hands will have any control of the tunds given toward the building of this motument. The Monument Society, then, being composed of gentlemen of known repute, and having set in motion a plan so simple, practical and safe, whereby the monument may be finished by a fair show of patriotism on the part of the American people before the close of the one hundredth year of American independence, it would seem only just that the great American public should respond, and respond promptly to the appeal. A lew dollars from each of the bodies and societies in the country would do the work. On the 31st of January, 1848, Congress passed a resolution authorizing the Washington National Monument Society to erect "a monument to the memory of George Washington upon such portion of the pablic grounds or reservations within the city of Washington, not otherwise occupied, as shall be selected by the President of the United States and the Board of Managers of said society, as a suitable site on which to creet the said monument, and for the necessary protection thereo." small be selected by the President of the United States and the Board of Managers of said society, as a suitable site on which to erect the said monument, and for the necessary protection thereo." The site selected, under the authority of this resolution, was the public reservation numbered 3 on the plan of the city of Washington, containing upwards of thirty acres, near the Potomac River, directly west of the Capitol and south of the President's house. The grant was executed on the 1th of April, 1249, by the President of the United States and the Board of Managers of the society, and is duly recorded among the land records of the District of Columbia. The site selected presents a beautiful view of the Potomac; is so elevated that the monument will be seen from all parts of the city and surrounding country, at., being a public reservation, it is safe from any future o-struction of the view. It is so near the river that materials for constructing the monument can be conveyed to it from the river at but little expense; stone, sand and hime, all of the best kind, can be brought to it by water from convenient disances; and marble of a most beautiful quality, obtained at a distance of only eleven unless from Faitimore, on the Susquehanna Railroad, can be brought either on the railroad or in vessels. In addition to these and kindred reasons the adoption of the site was further and impresvessels. In addition to these and kindred reasons the adoption of the site was further and impres-

operations, which were vigorously prosecuted. In about six years from the laying of the corner stone they were enabled to raise the obelisk to the height of 170 feet, being a little more than one-third of its proposed mitimate elevation. On the work as thus ar done \$230,000, the whole amount of collections, including interest on investments, from the origin of the society, were expended. The ioundation of the obelisk was laid eighty-one feet square, eight feet below the surface of the ground, and the obelisk is contracted in its progress so as to be sixty-one feet ten inches at the top, an elevation of twenty-five feet of solid masoury. It is commenced at the height of seventeen and a half feet above the ground, fity-five feet square, cased with marble, with walls fifteen feet thick, leaving a cavity of twenty-five feet. It will be ascended by stairs in the inside, and by machinery. The purchase of materials and the general construction of the work were committed by the Board of Managers to three of their number, dehominated a Building Committee, subject to the revisory authority of the Board which met weekly. The services of the Board were grautitous. Faithful to the principles on which the society had acted from the beginning, they solicited contributions from the whole people, without distinction of party, or sect, or creed; and in the same national spirit administered in all respects the trust conflided to them.

A variety of circumstances have conspired since spirit administered in all respects the trust confided to them.

A variety of circumstances have conspired since that time to delay the progress of the work, but the society now believe that they have initiated a scneme which will bring about the long desired result, viz., the complete achievement of this great national work.

# THE IRON-CLADS OF EUROPE.

sively recommended by the consideration that the monument to be erected on it would be full in view of Mount Vernon, where rest the asnes of the Chief; and by evidence that Washington himself.

Chief; and by evidence that washington himself, whose unerring judgment had selected this city to be the capital of the nation, had also selected this particular spot for "a monument to the American Revolution," which in the year 1795 it was proposed should "be erected or placed at the permanent seat of government of the United States." The Board of Managers at once commenced active operations, which were vigorously prosecuted. In about six years from the laying of the corner stone

[From the London Shipping Gazette, Sept 24.] All Europe at this moment has 142 iron-clads fit to be placed in line of battle. Of these England Turkey 15 each, Germany, 8; Spain, 7; Denmark, 3; Greece, 2. The tonnage of the German ships and the size of their guns are, however, so uncommonly great that, although few in number, they are supposed to be more than a match for any navy, those of England, Russia and France excepted. Besides these there are 103 iron-cased vessels to be found in Europe for the defence of coasts. Of this number Germany has 2; Norway and Denmark, 3 each; Turkey, 5; S 9; Russia, 13; Holland, 18; England, 23, and France, 30; 431 screw irigates and corvettes and France, 30; 431 screw irigates and corvettes make up the wooden array of European strength at see. Here again Engiand, with 132 vessels, 5,670 guns and 50,700 horse power, has the first place. France, the second on the list, records only 52; Russia, 48; Turkey, 44; Spain, 37; Holland, 25; Itaiv, 24; Germany, 17; Denmark, 1c; Austria, 14; Portugal, 8; Sweden, 5; Norway, 5; Greece, 2. Smaller craft, such as avisos, gunboats, 4c., of which England alone has 176, with 309 guns and 13,284 horse power, are not reckoned in this calculation. If England were to man her nayy for war she would require 68,000 men, of whom 22,000 would have to be enlisted for the purpose. Russia, for the like object, wants 35,000; calculation. Il England were to man her navy for war sac would require 68,000 men, of whom 22,000 would have to be enlisted for the purpose. Russia. For the like object, wants 36,000; France, 33,570; Turkey, 21,000; Spain, 14,000; Germany, 13,000 (every one kept in readiness); Austria, 11,530; Italy, 11,200; Holland, 6,200; Denmark, 4,800; Norway, 3,500; Portugal, 3,300; Sweden about 3,000. Comparing the total of the German crews with those of the other States, we find it exceeded by England, Russia, France, Turkey and Spain. Spain does not count, so much of her forces existing only on paper; nor can Turkey's numbers be relied upon, she being to a great extent dependent upon foreign help for the effective minning and officering of her ships. Hence the German navy is in readity interior only to the British, Russian and French; and even this statement requires to be qualified, German vessels being much more sparingly manned than either the Russian or the French, and 13,000 German sailors being accordingly not so very much below the strength of 35,000 Russians of 33,570 Frenchmen as the figures would seem to indicate.

# AMONG THE WRECKERS.

A Perilous Cruise in the Cream o' Tartar.

Sailor Life on the Great South Bay.

THE COAST GUARD.

A Disaster Which Is Not Recorded Among the Herald's Ship News.

ON BOARD THE CREAM O' TARTAR, GREAT SOUTH BAY, L. I., Sept. 27, 1874. 

I was awakened from a sound sleep early yesterday morning, by quite a commotion on deck. I knew by the pitching of the craft that the Cream o' Tartar was in distress. We had been roosting on a sandbar since the previous night, waiting for high tide to float off. The Cream o' Tartar, Captain John Carter, had been chartered to cruise around the Great South Bay by an adventurous crew of six young New Yorkers, who were anxious to get the most enjoyment out of two weeks' vacation. We met last month at a well-known downtown restaurant and elected our caterer. The lot fell to Binn, and we laid in one of the most remarkable lots of stores and provisions ever recorded. The article of commerce having the chemical symbols C. H. O., was most prominent on the list.

The Cream o' Tartar is not a prepossessing craft. Her lines were originally not of the best. As I know more about the interior than the exterior of the vessel, I should say she was of the Chinese model; at least her cabin and forecastle look more like a "junk" store than any floating affair I ever sailed in, and taken altogether she was a "junkety" craft from stem to stern.

A MATTER OF HISTORY. The history of the Cream o' Tartar is very vorthy of record in this remarkable story of adventure, but I regret to say that it is too long for repetition. The keel is part of a deck beam of the old steamship Franklin, wrecked on the beach near Moriches more than twenty years ago. The deck came from Jersey, in the English Channel. The mast was originally fashioned into shape on the rock bound coast of Nova Scotia. The interior wood work of yellow pine, red oak and white ash had previously done service in several coasting vessels, which have rather got out of the way of navigating the seas since they settled into the sands of Fire Island. Our beds were improvised from large rolls of matting which were brought at great trouble and expense all the way from Canton, China, to furnish the cabin of the Cream o' Tartar. To be sure, this same matting was cast up on the beach in the hold of the bark Robert Fletcher, but never mind about details. The sails were procured from-but suffice it to say that everything on board the Cream o' Tartar, from the keelson to the whippennant at the masthead, had done duty in some other place. Talk of a pedigree! Why, the Cream o' Tartar could point with pride to more than a dozen worthy dams. I have thought that the Cream o' Tartar would be a good craft for a government naval constructor to secure, for under the head of repairs a new vessel could be built from every plank in her deck and sides. Apropos, I have a cane which came from the good ship Constitution, and when I get the appointment of naval constructor some day, I shall build a new vessel on it and charge the expenses to the head

of repairs. AN INTERNATIONAL CRAFT. I was pleased with the rakish look of the Cream o' Tartar even from the outside, but when I was admitted to the mysteries of the cabin, which I am bound to conless was not until we had got about a hundred yards from shore, I was more than ever inspired with the "rakish" condition of the interior. The china was all good enough, but common candor compels me to say that the name of a different vessel was to be read on each gilded plate. I got in the habit of observing that the china dishes had belonged to a great many different sets. fact that no dishes were ever washed on board during the cruise may have accounted in a slight degree for the particular fancy which I took for having my chowder served in a dish which bore the mystical words "Nancy Bell." Whether I was influenced by my respect for Gilbert's thrilling tale of the sea or not, I scarcely know, but there is no doubt of my affection for the soup-dish "Nancy Bell." The other guests on board have each chosen a dish which, either from its shape or coloring, is readily distinguishable.

RELIC WORSHIP. Thus it hannens that we are all accustomed to look upon every bit of furniture or china or piece of tackle as a thing endowed with a history. Personally, if there is anything which I abhor it is a one fellow among us who is eternally looking after things with historical associations. It is Sam's things with historical associations. It is Sam's worst failing; but it does stick to him badly, During the past week's crusing, whenever I wake up from a doze I immediately recall the fact that the last thing I heard was one of Sam's requests to tell him about some piece of wood which had been discovered in some old nook, and the reply of the Captain, always beginning in these words, "Wall, le' me see; that was in the winter of forty-odd," o" fifty-so-and-so." I then remember just how the old man had made the math sheet fast, and how, after taking a large chew of Sam's tobacco, he had settled down on deck to rehearse some hackneyed yarn which he had heard Sim Havens, Stingey Penney, or some of the old rehearse some hackneyed yarn which he had heard sim Havens, Sidney Penney, or some of the old wreckers tell. I'fle entire party knew what to expect. One remarks that he must "go below" to read, another must write to his sweetheart, lke at once strips and takes a swim, and "Pinkey" crawls into the forecastle, among the old anchors and chains, to get a nan. I usually light a digar and, going forward of the mast, seat myself on the hencoop, which was once a case for brandy bottles, and bears the stamp, "By Bark Rosina, Bordeaux, 1868." When I first discovered this brand on the old box I fully realized how impossible it was to escape from the reminiscences of a wrecker's life.

sible it was to escape from the reminiscences of a wrecker's life.

CAPTAIN CAETER, OF THE "CREAM O' TARTAR."

This skipper of ours is a curious specimen of an old man of the sea. He is a child of the sea only by mistaken adoption. He was undoubtedly changed at his birth. He spends his summers down on the Great South Bay and his winters in New York. Here he guides the fleet winged "Cream o' Tartar" over the billows and there he directs the flerce chargers which along the stony street draw the useful ownibus. Still he wishes to be considered a gay old sport. In the city he gives out among his acquaintances that he spends his summers in the country, and here he declares that he goes back to his hotel in New York when the weather gets too cold to "enjoy the water." his cool "brass" is charming. It is no use trying to "put up a job" on him. No longer ago than Saturday last "Pinkey" sent his "riend," who was urday last "Pinkey" sent his "riend," who was

ignorant of the "Captain's" legitimate occupation, to draw him out in conversation about his life in the city. The young man was instructed to open the interview somewhat as follows:—
"Weil, Captain, how does she head?"
"Patchogue landing two points on the port bow," was the reply.

HOW TO EVADE AN INTERVIEW.
"By the way, Captain, you pass your winters in the city, I believe?"
"Aw, yes; most generally," was the rather careful reply, as he eyed his inquisitor suspliciously. "Excuse me, but I think I remember to have

"Excuse me, but I think I remember to have seen you last winter on the top of a Fourth ave-nue stage going down Broadway. I thought I had seen your lace somewhere," "Very posstole," calmy replied the skipper, as he now saw through the whole scheme. "You see,

"Very possible," calmy replied the skipper, as he now saw through the whole scheme. "You see, my lungs are weak—or were—and I always like to get all the air that's about. In fact, I may say, that's what brings me down here. Indeed, I think I prefer the air here much more than at Long Branch or Newport; and, as for Saratoga, why it is perfectly"——"Excuse me, Captain," said the young man, who believed in keeping to one subject at a time; "but what do you think of the base instinuations made by the proprietors of the stage lines in putting those patent boxes into the omnibuses?"
"Oh, I remember. We were talking about New York, but belore I finish I want to point out to you dovernor Dix's house, away on that point. It is near quog, otherwise, excan-e-Buneck, otherwise, otherwise, You see, it seems to stand away out in the water. It is two miles from the railroad.

very"—
Pinkey's friend turned away, and came down into the cabin discouraged, lie said he did not see anything to laugh at, although the rest of us were almost stranging with suppressed laughter. Personally, I have come to the conclusion that the

Captain of the Cream o' Tartar is barder to interview than Ben Butler.

DIREFCL FOREBODINGS.

The sky had been overcast for two or three days past, and with each hour the roar and crash of the breakers on the beach had become more terrible. From this maddened waste of waters only a slight barrier of sand, in no place more than ten or twelve feet high, separated us. Even the bravest of the party feit that there was danger to be apprehended from the sea. One of us now remembered that he had heard the old skipper say that a terrible storm was raging somewhere out at sea. Occasionally a very strong wave was seen to rush up the slight incline of sand on the ocean side and cast its spray over into the bay. The thought of the direful consequences which would follow, should the sea ever break through, was startling enough to drive ashore the stoutest hearted sailor.

As I crawled out of my bunk yesterday morning, to get back to where I began my letter, I realized that something dreadful was about to happen. A roar of rushing water almost deafened me. The door of the companion way was closed, so escape in that direction was impossible. I seized a boot and knocked off a skylight just in time to see one after another of the crew emerge from the forward hatch, shouting:—

"Give her slicet!"

"Haul up the board!"

"Jibe her!"

"Now, luff her!"

"Now, luff her!"

"Now, luff her!"

"Now, luff her ""

"Stand by!" shouted the skipper through the dealening din, with the same composure with which he would have cursed a hack driver at the corner of Fuiton street on Broadway. "Bear a hand here. Cut the anchor rope. Now, Sam, pole her bow off. Down with the board, Ike. Here she goes about; heads all. Not clear yet. Take the same sort.

So DOES THE CREAM O' TARTAR.

Up to this moment I had been conscious, of a vague lear for which I readly knew no reason. I

So does the cream o' tartar.
Up to this moment I had been conscious, of a vague lear for which I really knew no reason. I was too soon, alas, to be made aware of our terriugue lear for which I ready knew no reason. I was too soon, alas, to be made aware of our terrible situation. I looked out toward the eastward and I saw that the narrow strip of sand between us and the ocean had melted away for a distance of a quarter of a mile, and through this gap the ocean was pouring in a stream fully twenty feet high. It was coming on toward us, a solid wall or water! The roar momentarily increased and now seemed as if it would rend apart the drums of our ears. The scene was one of awful majesty. The strangest fact of the horrible occurrence was that after we had been for a few moments in a dead caim the wind seemed to tend toward the availanche of water, and to our horror we found the miserable Cream of Tartar drifting toward the coming flood. All efforts to "put her about" were futile. The crew became panic-stricken and unmanageable. It was with the utmost effort that I restrained like from leaping into certain destruction. The poor skipper forgot himself, and as he got down on his knees I heard him faintly mutter:—"Pass tae fare up to the driver."

How IT FEELS TO BE DROWNED.

It was only the work of a moment for each one of us to buckle on a life preserver. The Captain declined to accept the offer of one and leaped down into the cabin. The suspense was dreadful, for each of us had now resigned himself to his fate. I have no recollection of anything after the disappearance of the Captain until I found myself strugging in the water. The waves struck the wretched vessel and seemed to roll right over ber as if she had been mere drift wood. For a lew moments I was surrounded by a darkness which was dreadful. It was certainly a darkness which could be feit. The roar suddenly cassed and the most indescribable stience followed. Of course, this could have actually lasted hitle more than a fraction of a second, but it seemed an eternity. I thought of everything I had ever done and every piace I had ever done and every piace i had ever been. I then became conscious of rising toward the surface. I

then became conscious of rising toward the sur-lace. I seemed to shoot upward with terrible velocity, yet the distance to the top seemed very great. It never once occurred to me to breath. Every effort of my will was now centred in get-ting to the surface. Several terrible efforts to get into the daylight and I became unconscious.

Into the dayight and I became unconscious.

SAVED BY THE COASTGUARD.

I all at once realized that I was the object of considerable attention. I found myself stretched on a board, and over me stood two men, who were rubbing me most vigorously. As I gained consciousness sufficiently, I opened my eyes and saw beside me my five companions, all in various stages or resuscitation. I experienced a feeling of indescribable relief on realizing that I was not drowned. I need not worry your readers with an account of my recuperation. Suffice is to say that last evening I was able to sit up and take a little burned brandy. To-day I further improved and to-night I am able to write you this letter, again seated in the cabin of the redoubtable craft. I may say, by way of explanation, that the craft floated better than any of us, and drifted ashore about four miles below where the storm struck her. The Captain was found asleep in the cabin, It required the labor of a large gang of men all this morning to dig the craft out of the sand, but I am happy to say she is now affoat off Sim Havens' wharf, and we see no reason for discontinuing our voyage.

# A ROMANCE OF RESTITUTION.

A Man Who Lost \$700 Over Five Years
Ago Receives \$500 Through a Catholic Priest-Herald Advertisements.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-In the summer of 1869 Mr. E. Meuris, who now resides at No. 83 Grand street, but who then was in the business of manufacturing cigars at No. 95 Third avenue, lost \$700 in bills, between Vesey street and the old Herald Building. Mr. Meurice advertised his loss in the HERALD, but heard nothing concerning it, and, as several years had elapsed, the whole matter dropped from his mind. The loss was specially hard on him at the time, as the business at which he was engaged turned out to be very unprofitable, and as troubles do not come in singly, but in battalions, so it turned out in his case, as this latter loss compelled him come in singly, but in battalions, so it turned out in his case, as this latter loss compelled him to abandon a business which only threatened him with ruin. Some two weeks ago a stranger called on him, and after making inquiries as to now and when he lost the money and the denomination of the bills, asked aim to advertise in the "Personai" column of the Herald, and it nothing came of it he would be refunded the cost of advertising. He accordingly advertised in the "Personais" of the Herald of next day, but it was considered by Mr. Menris' friends as only a cruel joke, and the thought of any of the lost money being returned was laughed at; and when one considers the corruption and dishonesty in public life, coupled with defalcations and their of funds in private life, it is not singular that the sincerity of the stranger found lew believers. But on Thesday last a young Catholic clergyman canded on the unfortunate loser, and, after being satisfied that he had found the rightful owner of the missing funds, handed him \$500 in bills, with the assurance that the balance would be returned with interest in a little while. The above are the lacts, but what a lesson do they teach! Here is a young priest, whose mission as a saviour of souls has only just commenced, acting as the medium for the restitution of property to its owner. How blessed was his errand that Tuesday morning, and with what courage it must have inspired nim to go and persevere in the good work of his ministry.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL EXPLAINS.

# PROPESSOR TYNDALL EXPLAINS.

[London (Sept. 22) correspondence of Liverpool Post.]
Professor Tyndall has republished, with some

slight alterations and the restoration of a few passages omitted in the delivery, the address with which he opened the meeting of the British Association at Beifast. In a short preface to the address the Professor makes some comments on the "unexpected amount of criticism" which his address has provoked. He denies generally the interpretations which have been put upon his expressions. In one passage he disavows the charge that he is a "materialistic atheist," but does not state expressly in which particular point an erroneous construction has been put upon his language. He repudiates the statement that "he was led on by the cheers of his audience to use words which no right-minded man, with a sense of the gravest responsibility, could employ." The words to which reference was made were written in switzerland, and they evoked no cheers, but a slience far more impressive than cheers. He refers to some observations of the Bishop of Manchester, with the remark that "he is not likely to eamong the earliest to discern the inward and spiritual signs of the times, or to prepare for the conditions which foresnadow." He alludes to Dean Cowie's speech, terming him a "Material Atheist," and says that superstates back loss. generally the interpretations which have been put spiritual signs of the times, or to prepare for the conditions which foresaadow." He alludes to Dean Cowie's speech, terming him a "Material Atheist," and says that such attacks have lost their power to injure. To the denunciations of Cardinal Cullen he replies that His Eminence is impotent in the region of science. "The youth of Ireland will imbibe it, however gradually." He concludes by saying:—"In connection with the charge of Atheism I would make one remark. Christian men are proved by their writings to have their hours of weakness and doubt as well as their hours of weakness and doubt as well as their hours of strength and conviction, and men like myself share in their own way these variations of mood and tense. Were the religious views of many of my assailants the only alternative ones I do not know how strong the claims of the doctrine of "Material Atheism" upon my allegiance might be. Probably they would be very strong, but, as it is, i have noticed, during years of self-observation, that it is not in hours of clearness and vigor that this doctrine commends itself to my mind; that in the presence of stronger and healther thoughts it ever dissolves and disappears, as offering no solution of the mystery in which we dwell and of which we form park."

# SCIENCE IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Mr. Norman Lockyer, the English astronomer whom the Academy of Sciences has named correspondent of that section, has arrived in Paris,